

Potato Virus Y (PVY)

See also: <http://www.potatoes.com/research.cfm>



Green peach aphid
Myzus persicae



Rose-grass aphid
Metopolophium dirhodum



Sunflower aphid
Aphis helianthi

Aphids transmit PVY-- lots of different kinds of aphids including but not limited to:

Green peach aphid -- on many crops and weeds

Potato aphid -- on many crops and weeds

Bird cherry-oat aphid -- on wheat, corn, grasses

English grain aphid -- on wheat, grasses

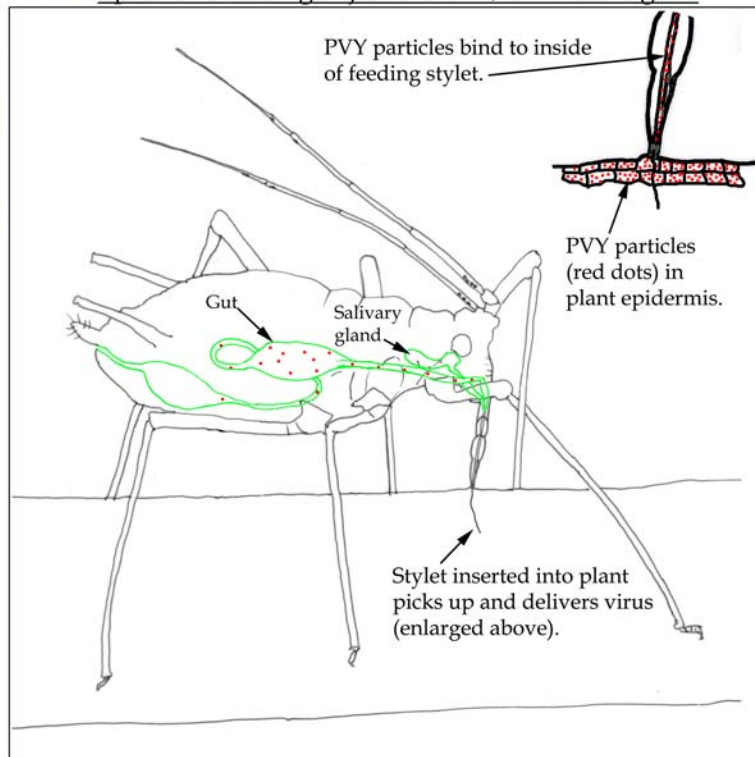
Rose-grass aphid -- on wheat, grasses

Pea aphid -- on alfalfa, peas, other legumes

Sunflower aphid -- on some crops and many weeds

Melon aphid -- on many crops and weeds

Winged aphids are most important PVY vectors, picking up or transmitting in just seconds, then moving on.



Management

1. Many species of aphids transmit PVY in the first seconds of tasting a plant. No insecticide can act quickly enough to stop transmission.
2. For commercial growers, the best PVY management is to buy clean seed, and to control alternate hosts of PVY in and around fields such as volunteer potatoes and nightshades.
3. Also important is avoiding massive aphid flights from nearby potato fields, and even from other crops that harbor PVY vectors, such as alfalfa, wheat, and corn.

Washington State Potato Commission (Phone: 509-765-8845)

Potato Virus Y (PVY)

See also: <http://www.potatoes.com/research.cfm>



Mild mosaic in foliage of cultivar Shepody.



Photo: Phil Hamm

Vein burning on underside of leaf.

There are numerous strains of PVY that cause many symptoms including yield loss.



Photo: G.Q. Pelter

Internal ringlets in cultivar Alturas caused by a tuber necrotic strain of PVY.



Photo: Phil Hamm

Severe skin lesions caused by another strain of PVY.



Photo: Phil Hamm

Severe reaction of cultivar Ranger Russet to the common strain of PVY.

Washington State Potato Commission (Phone: 509-765-8845)